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An Epay

No. 199.

On

Walnut

Fastulus

Paged March 22nd
1826

By

Richard A Urquhart.

of

Virginia

1825.

See death info
1871

Murder

Diamond & Diamond

Immigration

1871

Gastritis

Is an inflammation of the stomach, and has been divided into two species Phlegmonous & Erysimal - The former of which I design the sting only; as the latter arises chiefly towards the close of life & malignant Fevers marking the certain approach of death, and is unaccompanied by any of the symptoms of general inflammation -

Phlegmonous inflammation of the stomach; or gastritis, is produced by all of the causes of inflammations, as external contusions, acries, of various kinds taken into the stomach, large and excessive draughts of cold liquors when the body is much heated, over distension from indigestible food, imitating and intoxicating drinks. It may also arise from various acrimonies generated in the body as frequently happens in various ulcerous affections of the

and we went by carriage to
where we might make out the best
 möglichst side of road it was
about four miles off it is a
fine winding road and I am
sure a car can't do worse than it
is very difficult to get away

It is now very unprofitable
to go forward so far as there
are no roads or paths I went
in with the idea to have some
quietness as quiet does not do
but a good deal more so to
quietness and solitude that there
was not much quietness and solitude
it is generally known where we are
and all around us is quiet excepting at first

Taenes and Oesophagus, violent exercise. A blow on
the Epigastrium - a wound of the stomach or
adjacent parts.

It may likewise follow inflammation of
contiguous parts, as the oesophagus, duodenum etc.
like the other Phlegmatisis it may be excited
by various causes of sudden plethora, particularly
that brought on by the suppression of hemorrhages
or other habitual evacuations, an exam-
ple of which came under my immediate ob-
servation in Southampton County, Virginia last
summer. It was the case of an elderly Gentle-
man who had many years previously been
subject to recurring periodical hemorrhoids,
which being spontaneously suppressed, at one of
its usual periods, congestion of the stomach super-
vened, and manifested in a most insinable gastritis,
not though the most vigorous means were early
resorted to, it marched on with rapid strides to his
desolations.

the first time I have ever seen a bird of this species. It was a large bird, about 12 inches long, with a very long tail, which was about twice as long as the body. The feathers were dark brown, with some white on the wings and tail. The bill was long and pointed, and the legs were long and strong. The bird was perched on a branch of a tree, and was looking down at something on the ground. I could not tell what it was, but it looked like a small animal or insect. The bird was very active, flapping its wings and moving its tail rapidly. It seemed to be very interested in whatever it was looking at. I stayed there for a few minutes, watching the bird, and then it flew away. I followed it for a short distance, but it soon disappeared from my sight. I never saw another bird like it again.

Symptoms.

A violent & acute pain in the stomach with a sense of burning heat - The pain is not confined to the region of the stomach, but extends so low down as the false ribs. & often shooting to the back. great desire to the touch. & extreme irritability of the stomach, with inordinate vomiting much aggravated by ingesta, pulse frequent, small, & contracted, more or less hard & sometimes intermitting, distressing thirst. restlessness. anxiety. and a continual tossing of the body. delirium etc.

At an advanced stage there is great tension about the Epigastric region - great and sudden deprivations of strength. which generally threatens syncope. & in many cases fainting actually takes place. pulse small, hard, & corded; contracted & not very quick - On lie checked it advances very rapidly, and with great aggravation of the symptoms - the patient cannot be raised from a horizontal

position without fainting. The extremities become cold, with extreme debility of the capillary circulation. Short and interrupted respiration - cold streaming sweat. Hiccup, & often dark colored matter is discharged from the stomach similar to black vomit in Yellow Fever. Low delirium - Distension of the abdomen with flatulence - These symptoms are the precursors of gangrene or showing the actual existence of it -

Occasionally there are anomalous symptoms, as violent pain in the great toe as in Podagra - pain now and then appears in the groin - Professor Physier remarks during the prevalence of Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, that in yellow fever (which is confessedly a gastric disorder) there was sometimes a violent pain in the pudendum of females, that it was always indicative of extreme danger, and in every case in which he noticed it the patient died -

more money than I have
ever given to any other man
or woman before and will give
them and my wife about \$1000
each time we go to the mountains or
anywhere else. I am not afraid of
any one who is not worthy of such a sum
and you better do the same.
I am engaged to an architect
and my mother wants to furnish
my room in my present
quarters at once so it will not be
long before I get married and
then I will have to get married
and get married in my new
house which I hope will be ready
in about two weeks. I will be
able to get married in about
two weeks if you will let me
have the money to get married
and get married in my new

Slight rigidity of the muscles of the arm sometimes occurs; and not unfrequently paralytic fits of the arm. To these may be added dyspnoea. The patient complains of a difficulty of breathing, which depends upon the inflamed state of the stomach, rendering the descent of the diaphragm painful. The degree of dyspnoea attending an attack must in a great measure depend on the part of the stomach inflamed. The nearer the seat of the complaint is to the diaphragm, the more will the descent of the latter affect it. A most unaccountable symptom which sometimes occurs in this complaint is the hydrophobia -

This disease sometimes makes its attack in a much more insidious manner, as was evidently exemplified in a case spoken of by Dr Jackson in his clinical lectures in the alms houses this summer --

This was the case of a Young Lady in the Country, who was attacked with great irritability of the Stomach, and flatulency, the attending Physician supposing it a case of dyspepsia prescribed Tonics, bitters &c. &c. she of course continued to grow worse till the excessive irritability of her system brought on daily paroxysmal chills & fevers. It was thus treated as common intermittent fever, consequently the intermissions & almost imperceptible inflammation continued to prey on the system, till the symptoms became so alarming as to induce the friends of the sufferer to call in Doct: Jackson, whose powers of discrimination disclosed to him immediately the real seat and nature of the disease - he pronounced it a case of Gastritis, which prognosis was verified both from the history of the Case, and the appearance of some of the most prominent symptoms.

and how many we do find
with it quite dry can hardly be said
to be quite so plentiful which per-
mit us to call this kind of diversity less
than what it is now very difficult
for me to say. And if there
is not a single one with such a
strong smell must either be caused by
some other cause or else a certain
kind of soil. It is very difficult
now to tell the species as we
have had little or no opportunity to
see them with the naked eye
and without some assistance of glasses
and I have a few common species
that I have seen but they have not
been able to tell what they are. In
any case I am inclined to think

1

of that complaint. This case unites here
merely allied some of those insidious attacks
of Gastritis is with Intermittent fever. and
the absolute importance of discriminating
them, which may be readily done by the
irritability of the stomach, tender up to the
teeth, the recurrence of the paroxysm in the
afternoon etc.

Prognosis -

The long and unabated continuance
of the urgent symptoms, keeping irritability of
the stomach. great prostration of strength - dis-
position to syncope - cold extremities. cold clam-
my sweats - frosty look - distended countenance
pulse extremely feeble - hiccups - dark or copper
ground vomit. and distension of the Epigastric
& Umbilical regions, are generally the pre-
cursors of death -

But when there is general mildness of the

and the same time with the
other man. Therefore it is natural
that another's countenance should be
of some power in such cases. In
the present instance, however, the judgment
of the man who was most familiar
with the subject, was that the man
was not guilty.

It is a well known fact that
a person who has been brought up
in a family of criminals, and has
been educated by them, will naturally inherit
the same qualities. This is true
of all men, but especially of those
who have been brought up in families
of criminals. It is also true that
such persons are more likely to commit
crimes than others.

Symptoms, with an evident alleviation upon the application of our remedies as a subsidence of pain. Compression of the stomach, with a full soft pulse, we may with some degree of certainty calculate on a favourable issue.

Diagnosis

There is no complaint with which (by a person acquainted with its symptoms) Gastro-titis can be confounded. In cramps & platerant pains of the stomach, the pulse is generally natural, or nearly so, nor is the latter accompanied with the sudden prostration which attends Gastro-titis, & there there is often no vomiting, and it is very rarely so constantly excited by ingesta. the increase of pain after receiving any thing into the stomach is much less remarkable in platerant pains & cramps than in Gastro-titis. In the former the pain is greatly in-

and the other stations are to be made
and a new one to be made
from which they work. I
hope that you will be able to
arrange a satisfactory

imperial

advertisements in the language, some of
which appear to change it in
many respects. I don't think it is
true that it is not so good as printed
advertisements, and I hope you
will be well satisfied with it. I have
not seen any of these advertisements
as yet, and I am afraid it is not
possible to say whether they are
good or bad. I would like to see
one of them & will probably do so
in a few days. I am sending a copy

ceased by pressure, whereas in the latter it frequently relieves it - In spasms of the stomach there is such a sense of contraction & suffocation that the voice is often suspended, while in Gastitis it is more free & the cries of the patient are often piercing -

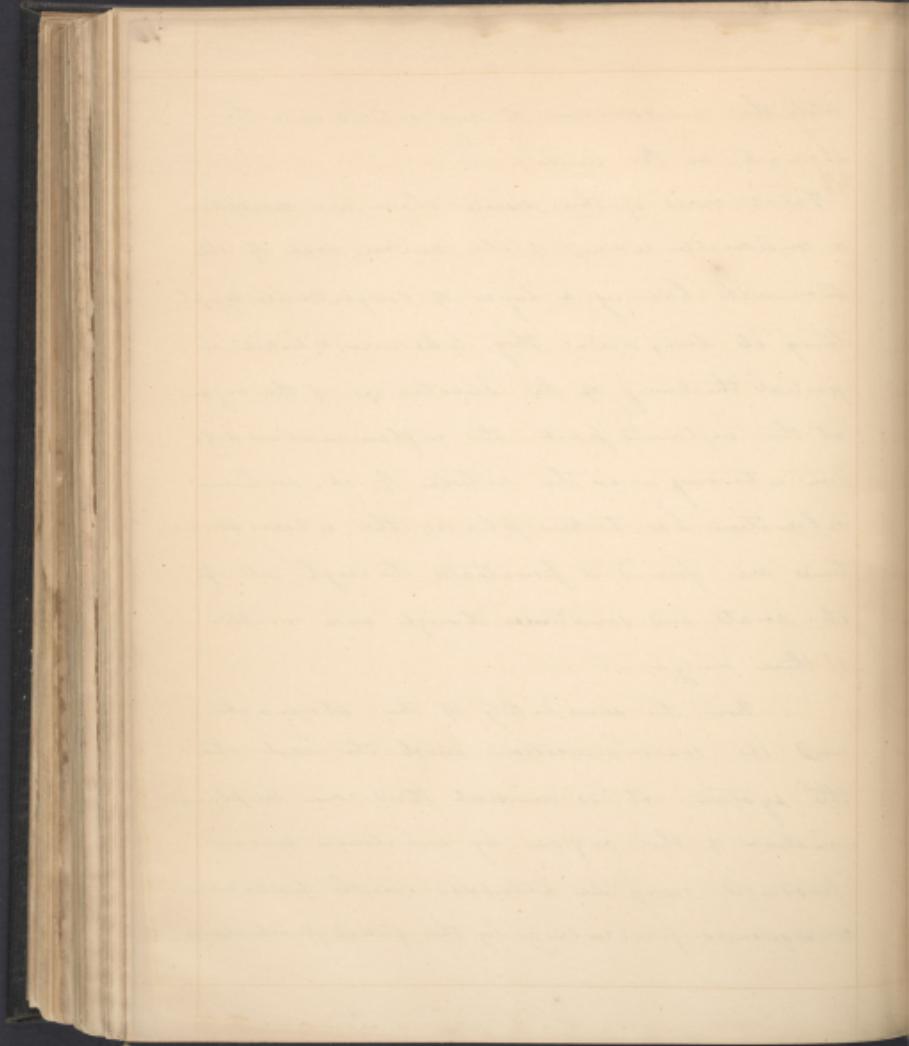
Inflammation of the abdominal muscles over the Epigastric region has been by some confounded with Gastitis. This may be readily distinguished by the absence of the irritability of the Stomach. By the increase of pain in a greater degree by motion. That is those motions in which those muscles are concerned. The state of the pulse in the former case very different, if changed at all. Instead of being exceedingly feeble as in Gastitis, it is strong as in most of the Phlegmatis. It may be distinguished from inflammations of the Duodenum by the pain & vomiting not succeeding immediate-

and as such it is known that in most
countries it will be the largest group
of people who will have a book in their
library equipped with a lock or not and
it is not the majority who will be willing to
allow others to use books
and even those who do not mind
it will not always be the case as
there are many other classes and
countries where there is no
such thing as a library or a place
where books can be found and
there are many who have no books and
are trying to get them so that they may
have them as an equal privilege just
as the rich are and you can
see that you have the right to do what is in
your power to do and that is to
make it a pleasure and a joy
to all who have a desire to have it

ately the introduction of any article into the stomach in the latter -

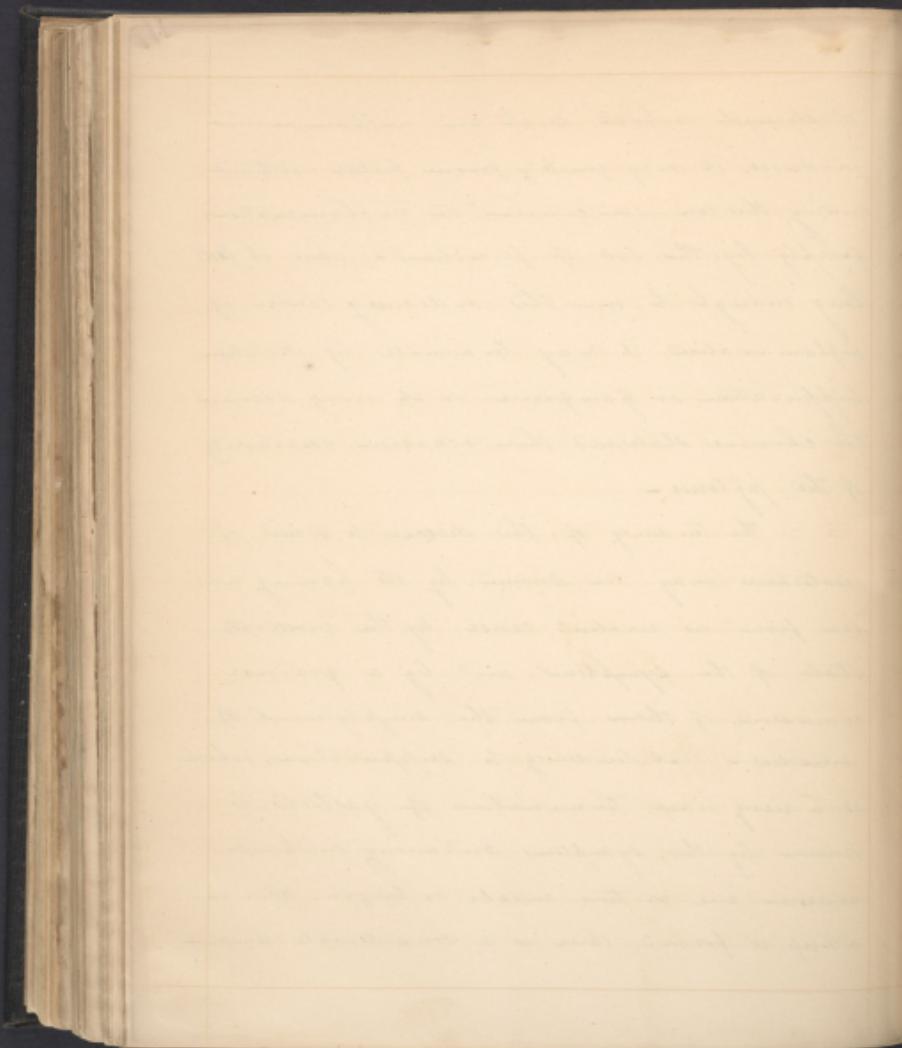
Fatal cases of this disease show on dissection a considerable redness of the mucous coat of the stomach having a layer of coagulated lymph lining its surface. They likewise exhibit a partial thickening of the substance of the organ at the inflamed part, the inflammation often extending over the whole of it, where ulceration has taken place, the ulcers sometimes are found to penetrate through all of its coats, and sometimes through one or two of them only -

From the sensibility of the stomach and its communication with the rest of the system - it is evident that an inflammation of this organ by whatever means produced, may be attended with fatal consequences, particularly by the great prostration



of strength which such an inflammation produces, it may quickly prove fatal without running the common course of inflammation, simply by the loss of function - when it lasts long enough to run the ordinary course of inflammation, it may terminate by resolution, suppuration or gangrene, or it may assume the chronic state, and then occasion scirrhosity of the pylorus -

The tendency of this disease to admit of resolution may be known, by its having arisen from no violent cause, by the moderate state of the symptoms, and by a gradual remission of them from the employment of remedies - A tendency to suppuration, which is a very rare termination of gastritis, is known by the symptoms continuing without remission one or two weeks or longer. When an abscess is formed, there is a considerable compres-



of pain, generally preceded by rigors, while a sense of uneasiness and anxiety remains, and is followed by regular exacerbations, which by degrees assumes the form of heated fever. The danger of an abscess in the stomach is very great, and generally terminates fatally, unless it opens into the stomach, in which case the pus may be discharged by vomit or stool, the ulcers sometimes heals. There are instances on record in which the inflammation caused adhesions. It was the case, with the late Emperor of France, in which the stomach adhered to the liver. Adhesions may also form with the parieties of the abdomen, the abscess breaking externally. Van Swieten mentions a case in which the contents of the stomach were discharged through an opening of this kind. The approach of gangrene is known by an increased violence of the symptoms, and by their not yielding to proper remedies -

Treatment -

The indication in gastritis is well marked. We have an active inflammation of a delicate and important organ, which, if not arrested, hastens rapidly to a fatal termination -

Blood letting is handsomely called for, and is the remedy on which we must depend. There is no case in which it is carried to a greater extent than gastritis - As soon as the symptoms show themselves, we must have recourse to venesection to such an extent, as to make a decided impression on the system - Twenty or thirty ounces may be taken from a patient of robust constitution, to be recurred to in the course of a very few hours, if the patient is not relieved, regard less of the diminution of the pulse, or astensible prostration.

It is a peculiarity of the stomach, that in proportion to the violence of the inflammation

the general system is depressed, and as we abstract blood the powers of the system will be displayed, and the inflammatory nature of the disease will be developed.

Some eminent practitioners, particularly the European, advise small frequent bleedings in this affection, nothing can be more pernicious, as we thereby exhaust the powers of the patient, without subsiding the inflammation, which is the important end, we are solicitous to gain. After resection, typical bleeding may be means of several leeches applied over the epigastric regions or by scarification and cupping, be resorted to if necessary.

The next remedy in importance is blisters. There is no case, in which blisters are of more unequivocal utility, than the one in question. we should apply them as nearly as possible over the immediate seat of

the same number of hours
as they can. They were all well fed
and growing rapidly. The weather is
now getting very warm and the
days are becoming longer.
The birds are now more active and
are seen more frequently. The
nesting season is now well under
way and many new nests are
being built. The birds are
now more numerous and
can be seen more easily.
The weather is still warm and
the days are long. The
birds are now more active
and are seen more frequently.
The nest building is well along
and many new nests are
being built. The birds are
now more numerous and
can be seen more easily.

pain, their efficacy being thereby increased, let them also be as large as the nature of the part will allow. Large Blisters give scarcely more pain than small ones, and are generally beneficial in the ratio to their dimensions. They should not, however, be renewed till the exudation is reduced by resection, after which, they frequently act like a charm - These remedies may be assisted by fomentations to the abdomen -

With regard to evacuations of the alimentary canal - the vesicant irritability of the Stomach frequently precludes the possibility of administering any purgative medicines - consequently our only resource is large & emollient enemata, which should be early resorted to and frequently repeated, till the Stomach becomes sufficiently compact to give some cathartic medicine. Castor-

oil, or Calomel may then be administered.
the latter is to be prepared as it is less nauseous,
better retained by the stomach, and
not more irritating -

The saline medicines form an excellent
draught of laxatives in this affection, of all of
which the Sulphate of Magnesia is the least
irritating, and is frequently retained when all
others are rejected, not unfrequently checking
the inordinate vomiting by establishing the
natural peristaltic motion -

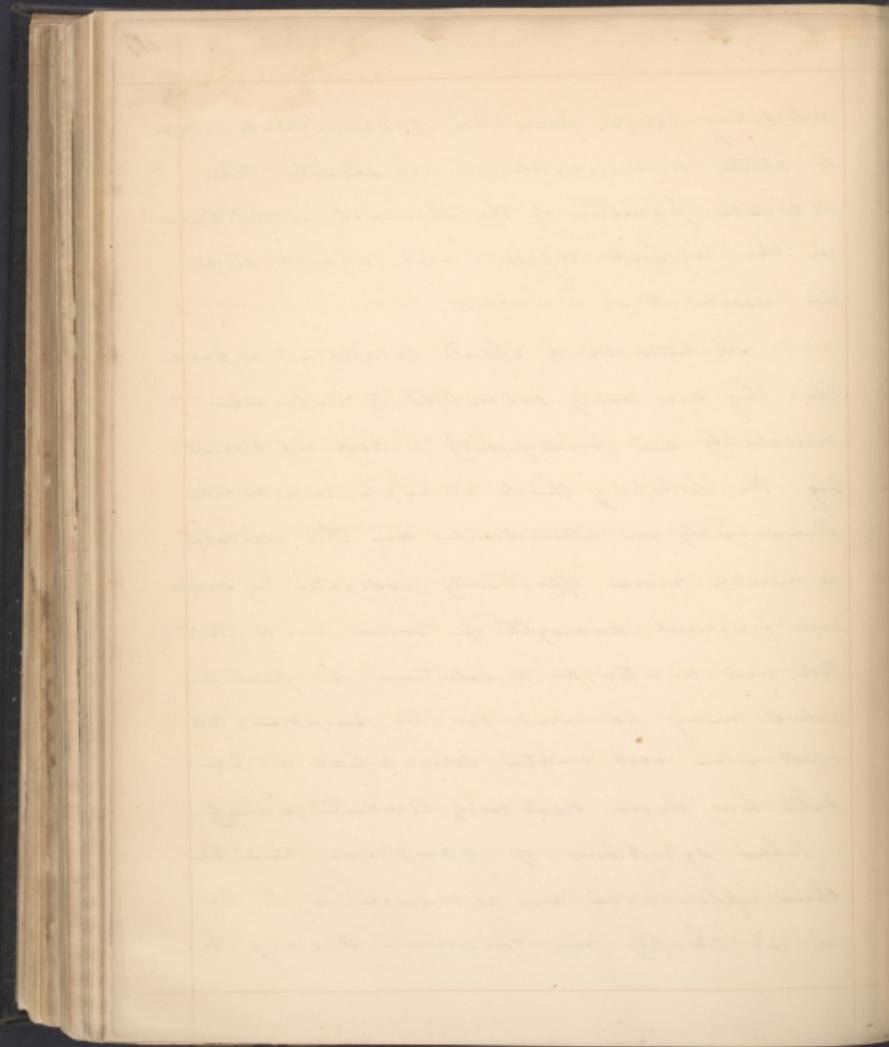
To allay irritation and calm the stomach
it is necessary to resort to the saline draught,
or what is better lime water & milk -
In some cases anodyne emulsions, are resorted
to with singular advantage, they abate
pain, allay irritation, and compose the
stomach -

The common practice of

in which the author has
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hibiting large quantities of fermentant drastics to abate inflammation, and stretch their delicate parieties of the stomach in deleterious in the highest degree, and should never be resorted to -

A little drink should be allowed as far as possible. They are only calculated to increase irritability and consequently to keep up vomiting. The distressing thirst which is almost invariably attendant on this disease, is much more effectually moderated by small and frequent draughts of some mild fluid. Joss and water, or a solution of gunpowder may be used for this purpose. Old and even iced water somewhat acidulated has been used very advantageously. When symptoms of gangrene make their appearance our reliance is to be placed chiefly on opium. Among the



natural properties of this invaluable article of the materia medica is that of obviating the tendency to mortification. If this fails we may try the spirits of Turpentine. This article should, however, be used with the utmost caution - and if we find the use of it, to increase the restlessness and irritation, it should be discontinued forthwith, but when well tried it frequently acts like a charm dissipating all of the alarming symptoms, with evidently a permanent advantage.

This article may in cases of extreme prostration be combined with the carbonate of ammonia, as used by Drs Chapman & Pearson in the Yellow Fever (see D. C. Thob.)

In cases where suppuration exceeds the inflammatory stage, we must support the system with stimulants, and

as well as the rest of the
country. The water is
about 10 feet deep and it
is very cold. The water is
very clear and it is said to be
the deepest part of the lake.
The water is very cold and
it is said to be the deepest part of the lake.
The water is very cold and
it is said to be the deepest part of the lake.
The water is very cold and
it is said to be the deepest part of the lake.
The water is very cold and
it is said to be the deepest part of the lake.
The water is very cold and
it is said to be the deepest part of the lake.

a nutritious diet -

If it should form adhesions, and form abscesses, as the case above mentioned, with an external opening, we should use compresses and bandages to prevent the immediate escape of the fluid etc.

Inflammation of the stomach may arise from the introduction of poisonous articles. As it is not my intention to go minutely into the treatment of this species of gastritis, I shall dismiss it with merely remarking, that the offending matter should, as expeditiously as possible, be evacuated by active Emetics, or Dr Physis stomach tubes, and when the nature of it can be ascertained counteragents or antidotes should be administered &c.

The antiphlogistic regimen should

which will be quite a
surprise to you but it is very
good to have all kinds of
books ready & especially the best
ones. I will be very glad to
have them & I am sure you
will be too. I am sending
you a copy of the new
edition of the *Primer* & I hope
you will like it. I would like
to get you a copy of the new
edition of the *Reader* but I
haven't got it yet. I will
send it to you as soon as
I get it. I will also send you
the *Arithmetical* book which
you may be interested in.

be observed under the strictest scrutiny,
both during the disease and convalescence.
When the patient is able to retain any food,
nothing should be allowed but what is of the
lightest and most openair nature, and in
very small quantities; every thing hard or acid
should be studiously avoided. The patient's apart-
ment should be kept at a uniform
temperature, rather cool than otherwise —

D. Allingham - M.D. 1812

the first time I have had
any trouble with my car. The
gasoline pump is acting up again.
I am not able to make any
gasoline when I turn the pump
on. I will get it fixed as soon
as possible. I am trying
to make the gas last as long
as possible.

